The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

THE PRIMATE'S PASTORAL.

Announcement by Archbishop Gibbons of the Confiscation of American Property.

The Rights of American Catholics Invaded Without Law or Justice.

A Correct View of the Matter Strongly Pat by the Head of the Church in America.

The Italian Government Performing an Action Odious to the Civilized World.

Archbishop Gibbons has addressed to the clergy and laity of his diocese the following pastoral letter in relation to the confiscation of the American college and the propaganda

JAMES, by the grace of God and favor of the Holy See, archbishop of Baltimore— To the CLERGY AND LATTY OF HIS DIO-

CESE, HEALTH, AND BENEDICTION IN THE LORD-Dearly Beloved: It would be gratify-ing to us on the present occasion if we had to write to you only on the pleasant memories we bring back with us from our visit to the eternal city, and to pour out our heart to you in gratitude for the loving manner in which you welcomed us home. But duty compels in gratitude for the loving manner in which you welcomed us home. But duty compels us to turn your thoughts to graver subjects, and to inform you that, by virtue of a judgment of the court of cassation, of date the twenty-sixth of January, 1884, the American college in Rome is in danger of being confiscated by the government of Italy. It is true that the burses belonging to the college are invested in securities in this country and are beyond their reach, but the building which was purchased for the students and fitted up for them, by means of the contributions of you them, by means of the contributions of you and your fellow-Cathelies throughout the union, is in danger of confiscation. Nor is this all. The same fate is impending over all the real estate of the congregation of the all the real estate of the congregation of the propaganda. To preside over the missions, and to transact all their ecclesiastical business with the hely see, a congregation was erected in Rome in the year 1622 under the above name. To enable this congregation to promote the work of the missions and to transact their ecclesiastical matters gratuitously, the faithful richly endowed it with legacles and donations. Now it is the intention of the Italian government and envise the

tously, the faithful richly endowed it with legacies and donations. Now it is the intention of the Italian government to deprive the missions of these benefits, and to appropriate the property of the congregation to itself.

To palliate the edious action of the government, and, if possible, to deceive the minds of the public, a statement has been made that this measure is not a confiscation, but a "conversion." Even if this were true, it would still be a violation of the rights of the rights of property to compel us or our trustees to make an exchange against our wills. And the violation is aggravated when we consider that the exchange they offer us is not to be the money which they will receive from the sales, but the bonds of their own government, which we know to be hostile to us, and which we have reason to believe to be unstable. But, by whatever name they call it, we know that the measure is equivalent to a confiscation. The law which they propose to apply to this property is the law of the fifteenth of August, 1867, by which the government eventually gained possession of the property of the monastic orders, and by which the real estate of the propaganda, forced into the market under ecclesiastical ban, would not bring its real value. The expenses for "converting" the property and the taxes on its administration, are so great that they amount to nearly one-balf of the principal, and the bonds that represent what remains, are not negotiable, nor placed at the disposal of the propaganda, nor is anything given it in return, except the paltry and uncertain interest propaganda, nor is anything given it in return, except the paltry and uncertain interest of the government. It can be easily foreseen that financial embarrassment, the ascendancy of a hostile party, or many other continger cies can happen which would suspend the payment of the interest altogether, and a ready plea can always be found in some alleged disloyalty of the congregation. And beside, if this course were to continue, we

beside, if this course were to continue, we would no longer have any security for investments of moneys in Italy.

It cannot be called an intermeddling in the proper jurisdiction of a foreign government, if we use our endeavors to provent them from appropriating our property. We had no intention of enriching the Italian exchange when we asked you to contribute chequer, when we asked you to contribute your offerings. The title of the building known as the American college may have been placed in the name of the propaganda, convenience and security, but nover theless, the fact remains that it was pur-chased and fitted up by the contributions which you and your fellow-Catholics made, and it is in reality the property of Ameri-cans. And the propaganda is an interna-tional institution; its aims are international; the diffusion of Christianity and of Christian civilization, and it received no endowment whataver which was not intended for that urpose. Three grave interests of ours are avolved in the fortunes of this congregation; the expeditious and gratuitous transaction of all our occlesiastical affairs with the Holy Sec; the prosperity of our American college and the education of other students for our American missions in the Urban college, which is the property of the propaganda. It was in consideration of the privilege ex-tended to us by the propaganda of admitting

our students gratuitously to the benefit of its lectures, that our own American college was founded, and some of the most distinguished ecclesiastics that appear in the history of the American church and of our diocose were

students of the Urban college.

This, moreover, is a subject that appeals not only to yourselves and to all your fellow. Catholies throughout the missions, but also to every lover of right and humanity through out the world, for, after the church itself, there exists to-day no greater organization for the diffusion of Christianity and of Christian civilization, or for drawing to-gether, in the peaceful harmony of one com-mon family, all classes and varieties of men, than the propaganda. Representatives of every clime are to be found within the walls of its university, and when they return to their homes they carry back with them in their hands the burning torch of Ghristianity and of civilization, and in their hearts the feelings of one common faith and humanity. They carry with them, may be to distant, roving tribes, the literature of our century, and the polygiot press of the propaganda places the standard works of forty-two languages at their disposal. It is more by means of institutions such as this that we can hope

to promote feelings of universal peace and fraternity than by the angry work of armies. Who, then, without a feeling of regret or of indignation, can contemplate the idea of such a noble institution, after doing its good work of promoting "peace among men of good will" for nearly 300 years, falling, at last a victim of injustice! Even Napoleou, who seemed to have had respect for nothing that could furnish him with means for carry-ing on his ambitious campaigns, had too much reverence for the propaganda to despoil Humanity has cortain rights and interests in common, and surely the protection of

the propagands is one of them.

In the face of these difficulties we would not have you lose heart nor fear that Christ will ever allow the storm-tossed bark to be wricked; but we would exhort you to call aloud on Him in prayer, to awake, to arise, aloud on Him in prayer, to awake, to arise, and to judge His cause, and to scatter these bold enemies of His as the wind scatters the dust before its face. And, at the same time, we ought to make every legitimate appeal to public sentiment, and not to suffer our prop-erty and our interests to be wrested from us we ought to make every legitimate appeal to decisive print and not to suffer our proposition of the control of

of its citizens, could allow ours to be violated withouts protest, and we look for protection to it; and who knows but that, in the providence of God, the glory of saving the propagands may rest a second time on the banuer of our counter.

gands may rest a second time of of our country!

The reverend pasters will please have this pasteral read to their people on the first Sunday after receiving it.

Given at our residence in Baltimore, on the feast of St. Benedict, 1884.

JAMES GIRRONS,

Archbishop of Baltimore.

NORFOLK EXCITED.

The Mayor and a Police Commissioner Have a Personal Difficulty-Both Bound Over to Keep the Peace.

Special Dispatch NORFOLK, VA., March 26 .- The conflict of authority between the mayor, William Lamb, and the bourbon police commissioners re-sulted in a personal encounter this morning which has thrown the city into the most intense excitement. About 11 o'clock this morning the police commissioners, Messrs. Taylor and Zachary, met the mayor at his office for the purpose of having a meeting of the commissioners to settle the late police the commissioners to settle the late police trouble. At that hour there were present Mayor Lamb, Messrs. Zachary and Taylor, of the police board; Messrs. W. H. White and A. P. Thom, and Joseph G. Fivensh, of the Public Ledger. Mr. White was present by invitation of Messrs. Zachary and Taylor. Mr. Thom had just gotten through with consulting the mayor in reference to the continuance of a case in which he, "T." was counsel, and Mr. Fivensh was on the lookout for news. Mayor Lamb had started to so jute the adjoining room. "the mayor." to go into the adjoining room, "the mayor's court room," when he was asked by Mr. Taylor if he would not remain to attend the Taylor if he would not remain to attend the meeting of the police board, to which he replied that he would be unable to do to, as he had to try a case at shat hour. Mr. Zachary then asked the mayor if he could not preside over the meeting of the board. The mayor gave a similar answer to the question of Z., but, continuing, said that he was surprised to see whilsted in the version. tinuing said that he was surprised to see published in the morning papers an account of a private conversation, in which he was alluded to as shielding the thieves and gamblers of the city, which he pronounced to be a lie. Mr. Zachary, after an instant's pause, said: "Do you mean to say that I have lied?" Mayor Lamb immediately responded: "Yes; you are a liar and a puopy." Whereupon Mr. Zachary slapped the mayor. Those present interfered and parted the combatants, when Mayor Lamb remarked to Mr. Zachary: "You contemptible coward, to strike a crippled man." Lamb's right hip bone was shot away at Fort Fisher, and his adversary is a powerful, well-developed, athletic person. Both men are of undaunted courage, and the result might have been more serious. To prevent further hostilities more serious. To prevent further hostilities both were arrested by order of Judge Brookes, of the corporation court, and put under bonds in the sum of \$2,500 to keep the peace for

THE INVENTORS' CONVENTION.

twelve months.

Resolutions Passed Requesting Congress Not to Pass Any Bill Which Will Discourage the Inventor.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 26 .- At the inventors' convention to-day the following committee on permanent national organization was appointed: Jacob Reese, of Pennsylvania; L. C. Huber, Kentucky; C. B. Hitchcock, Indiau; M. Garland, Michigan; J. S. Dungana, Illinois; E. V. Caldwell, Alabama; J. J. Geghan, Ohio; C. F. Hyde, Kansas: N. N. Herlon, Missouri, and Leonard Hinkle, New York. The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted. The resolutions declare that as much of the progress of the country is the result of inventive genius any material change in the patent laws would be inadvisable. Congress is, therefore, asked to oppose the passage of any bill which would have the effect of discouraging the inventor by impairing the value of patented property, or would impose unequi burdens on the owner of such property in maintaining their rights. cock, Indian; M. Garland, Michigan; J. S. of such property in maintaining their rights. They also declare that it is the duty of congress to provide sufficient clerical force to do the work of the patent office well and to keep it up to date; also to provide a suitable library of scientific works for the use of the patent office and inventors; also that the patent office should be made a department, with a onice should be made a department, with a cabinet officer in charge; also that there should be a legal bureau or division in the patent office, and that, although there have been nearly 500,000 patents grauted, there have been scacely a score which the public has objected to, and no patent based on wrong which the courts have not finally held in-

The War of the Soudan.

SUAKIN, March 26 .- The advance to Tam anieb has been delayed in order to give the troops a day of rest. The 10th and 19th hussars and mounted infantry advanced to-night to the wells of Tamanieb, whither the whole of the remainder of the force will advance early in the morning. The cavalry reconnaissance to-day ascertained that Osman Digna's force, whose number is uncertain, holds rugged and rising ground at the end of the valley where the village of Tamanieb is situated. If If Osman fights at all it is not expected the battle will take place until Friday morning. Owing to the intense heat and bad water Gen. Graham intends to limit the march to clearing the valley of Tamanieb. The pro-posed cavalry expedition to Berber has been dropped. Three hundred Arabs have joined the British camp, but the leading shieks, excepting Morghani, keep aloof.

The cavalry had a two hours' skirmish with the rebels near Tamanieb. Several rebels were killed. The enemy retired.

The Brunett-Mackey Cable.

Bosron, March 26 .- The Bennett-Mackey cable now being laid across the Atlantic is expected to reach Cape Ann about the middle of April. The Commercial Cable company. which owns the line, to-day effected the purchuse of the land necessary for the landing at Rockport, at a point known as Cape Hedge, situated almost opposite Thatcher's island. The company will begin at once the erection of a building in a gothic style, and will also creet a two-story substantial structure, to be used as a main office, in the center of the town. The main cable will connect directly with all with all important points, while a branch cable will be laid from Cape Hedge to New

The Pennsylvania Labor Convention. HARRISBURG, PA., March 26 .- The state labor convention assembled here to-day, 250 delegates being present. The convention will continue two days. The range of sub-jects to be discussed includes prison labor contracts, employment of children, trade unionism, establishment of building leagues. arbitration between labor and employer in case of difference, the legislative action pro-posed in congress affecting labor interests, and the subject of a bureau of labor statistics.

A Wrestling Match Arranged. NEW YORK, March 26.—A wrestling match for \$500 a side was arranged between Duncan C. Ross, of Cleveland, and Matsado Sarahichi,

the Japanese wrestler, to take place at Cleve-land, April 7. Two bouts will be catch-asand two Japanese style, with a toss up for the fifth. Short but Decisive Prize Fight. PITTSEURG, PA., March 26,-A short and decisive prize fight for a purse of \$150 took

DAMAGE BY WIND AND RAIN.

PER STATE OF STREET

Portions of Kentucky and Chio Are Visited by a Terrible Cyclone.

Buildings and Railroad Cars Overturned and Many Lives Lost.

Disastrons Rainstorms in Various Localities Sweeping Away Bridges and Seriously Impeding Travel.

Danger Occasioned by the Ravages of the Mississippi Floods.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 26.-A special to the Courier-Journal from London, Ky., says a terrific cyclone, the severest ever known in this section of country, passed near this place and Pittsburg, two miles north of here. about 4 p. m. yesterday, carrying death and destruction in its train, especially at Pittsburg, where it was the most severe. The Methodist church was razed to the ground, and much other property damaged at Pittsburg. John Hailman, brakeman, was blown from a freight box and carried about fifty feet, lighting on his head in a creek. His neck was broken. Three freight boxes, two coal oil tanks, and a caboose were blown from the track and several persons were slightly injured. This accident caused a delay of over five hours to the south-bound mail train. five hours to the south-bound mail train. A little cabin, in which Mr. Broughton was living was blown down, and Mrs. Broughton and two little children were instantly killed. The following persons are thought to be mortally wounded: Col. C. W. Stringer, both legs broken, cut in head; Mrs. C. W. Stringer, hip mashed; Robert Ridings, spinal column broken and cut in head; Miss Sallie Goff, cut in head; James Warren, two ribs broken and wounded in the head. Among those slightly wounded are: Warren, two ribs broken and wounded in the head. Among those slightly wounded are: W. Woolsey, William Philipot, Mrs. Thomas Ross, and others whose names could not be learned. The following are the estimated damages to property: Pittman Coalcompany, store and house, \$3,000; Laurel Coal company, store house, \$3,000; Peacock Coal company, house and store, \$5,000; John Pittman, hotel and steam mill, \$2,000. Over one hundred men and their families are left without dred men and their families are left without homes or employment by the dreadful catastrophe.

catastrophe. Youngstrown, Ohio, March 25.—Poland township, in Mahoning county, was visited by a cyclone last night. Its path was ten rods wide and extended north and south. Several dwellings, barns, and outbuildings were demolished. Trees were torn to shreds and many cattle were killed. The loss will amount to many thousands of dollars. Several persons were slightly injured, but no one was killed. one was killed.

one was killed.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 26.—A special dispatch to the Times-Star says: Capt. Godfather took refuge on a bridge over City creek near Xenia, Ohio, yesterday during a storm. The bridge was carried away by the wind, the horse was killed and the buggy demolished. Capt. Godfather only escaped by avigining as force.

by swimming ashore.
RIPLEY, OHIO., March 26.—A flerce wind storm unroofed many houses here yesterday evening, and obstructed the roads by fallen

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 26,-Special dis-CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 26.—Special dispatches to the Observer state that a destructive cyclone struck this section of North Carolina last night. The storm has been nost severe at Newton and Lenoir, fifty or sixty miles northwest of here. At Newton thirty houses were blown down, the Methodist church wrecked, and the residences of Rev. Colry Killian and Charles Lawett sweet away. Ellian and Charles Jowett swept away.
Cline & Williams's flouring mills were
partially destroyed. Mary Hunsucker was
killed and fourteen other persons were
wounded.

Petersburg, Va., March 26.-dous thunder storm burst over shortly after midnight last night. burst over this city The rain came down in torrents; the thunder was very severe, and shook houses and made winds rattle. The Appomattox river at this point is very high. The meadows on the Chesterfield side of the river are submerged. and the water is still rising. At Weldon, N. C., the storm was also very severe and the rain very heavy. The protracted spell of bad rain very heavy. The protracted spell of had weather this month has greatly retarded farming operations in this section of the state. NASHYILLE, TENN., March 26.—A severe rain and hail storm yesterday morning destroyed fences and trees in the southwestern portion of the city and flooded the low lands to such an extent that many persons were compelled to abandon their houses. There was also considerable destruction of trees harms and funces near the vational

trees, barns, and fences near the national cemetery, six miles north of the city. New Orleans, La., March 26.—A break occurred in the levee at 11 o'clock last night, on the west side of the river opposite Col-lege Point. At noon to-day it was 100 feet wide and ten deep, and increasing rapidly. Reports have been rife for some days that crevasse existed at this point, and yesterday it was said to be 300 feet wide, but no serious break occurred there until last night. The Mississippi Valley railroad officials have in-formation that the Scott levee near Bayou

Sara has been swept away.

NORTH THETFORD, VT., March 26,—Rain has fallen steadily throughout the afternoon. The Connecticut river has risen four feet to-day, and should the storm continue a disastrous flood will result.

BARRE, V.T., March 26.—The trestle bridges

on the Barre railroad at Sabin's cressing and Barre junction have been started by ice and both will be destroyed. This will inake the third time that bridges at these locations have been washed away. Montpelier trains will reach Barre junction via the Wells Eiver railroad.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 26.-A terrific wind and rain strom swept over this section last night causing great damage to property in Amherst county. The lowlands were all submerged, and fencing, bridges, and several mill dams were swept away by the swollen streams. The James river at this point is higher than it has been for five years. Con-siderable damage has been done along the line of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, between Lynchburg and Lexington, and the tracks of the rord in this city are submerged from the aqueduct to Tenth street. CONTROCUONE, N. H., March 26.—The river here rose rapidly last night, and to-night began to overflow its banks. The large ma-chine works here are stopped by reason of the freshet, and all the lowlands on the Warner

river are flooded.

RICHMOND, VA., March 26.—The heavy rains of the past few days have swellen all the streams west of here, and also the tribu taries of the James river, which has risen at this point 10 feet. All the wharves in the lower part of the city are submerged, and the water is up into the main street, and steadily rising. The merchants, apprehensive of a serious rise, are removing their goods from the warehouses mear the river.

At Columbia, fifty miles above this city, at

o'clock this evening the water had foot, and continued rising at the rate of 5 inches per hour.

Between Clifton Forge and Lynchburg

three trestles of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad have been swept away. DAYTON, OHIO, March 26.—Intelligence from Shakertown, Ridgeville, Centerville, Spring Valley, Trebeine Station, and South Charleston, tell of terrible destruction by the cyclone of last evening. Two brothers named Johnston were killed at Ridgeville. The damage to property cannot be estimated.

clouds which portended a storm. The rain soon commenced to fall in torrents, accompanied by big halistones. A strong northwest wind prevailed at the same time, which west wind prevailed at the same time, which nearly turned a number of unbreilss inside out. The heavy rain flooded the sidewalks and streets in a very short time, and pedestrians sought shelter beneath some friendly awning and within the stores. It was not exactly the first rain of the season, but more water fell in a shorter time than did from many other rains that are remembered by the citizens of the district. The rain did not last very long, and was succeeded by not last very long, and was succeeded by another flood of sunshine and a somewhat cooler and purer atmosphere.

THINGS POLITICAL.

Names Added to the General Committee of Independent Republicans-Randall Delegates Elected.

NEW YORK, March 26 .- The conference committee of the independent republicans, in pursuance of the recommendation of Mr. F. W. Holls, who has been traveling recently in w. Holls, who has been traveling recently in the west, added to-day the following names to the list of the general committee: From Chicago—Edward G. Mason (chairman of the Chicago committee), A. K. Fairbank, W. Dexter, Albert A. Sprague, George C. Clark, James A. Watson, Gen. A. C. McCling, A. C. Bartlett, Owen F. Addis, and Franklin Mac-Voagh. Cincinnati—Ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox, Charles B. Wilby, Bobert H. Parkinson, John Carlisle, W. H. Davis, W. N. Hobart, S. J. Thompson. Cleveland—M. D. Leggett, Jacob Perkins, J. Edward Ingersoll, Samuel Prentiss. Columbus—J. W. Andrews, H. C. Noble, R. A. Harrison, Gen. J. S. Casement. Pomeroy, Ohio—T. Dana Horton, Edwin M. Horton. Dayton, Ohio—John J. Lowe. Marietts, Ohio—Charles Goddard, Douglass Putnam, Galiipolis, Ohio—J. S. Blacholler. Sidney, Ohio—Col. H. Willson. Sandusky, Ohio—Orrin Follett, Harmon Austen. The foregoing have all pledged themselves to support the movement.

LANCASTER, PA., March 26.—The democrats of Lancaster county elected delegates to-day to the state convention. The delegation is uninstructed, but is understood to be for Randall.

PHLADELPHIA. March 26.—A dispatch to the west, added to-day the following names

for Randall.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—A dispatch to the Times from Meadville, Pa., say the Crawford county democratic committee to-day selected delegates to the state convention and instructed them to support Randall for press-

THE SLOOP ALERT.

Pleasant Ceremony at Putting Her in Commission-Distinguished Arctic Explorers Present.

LONDON, March 26 .- The putting of the war sloop Alert, recently presented by Eugand to America to participate in the Greely search expedition, in commission yesterday, was becomingly celebrated. Mr. James Russell Lowell, the United States minister, hoisted the American colors at the Alert's hoisted the American colors at the Alert's peak. Fifty guests lunched on board, among whom were the Earl of Northbrook, first lord of the admiralty and Lord Alcester (Admiral Seymour), one of the junior lords of the admiralty. Conspicuous among the company were many famous for Arctic explorations, as Vice Admiral Sir Francis McClintock, who accompanied the Sir John Franklin search expedition of 1848 and 1850, and commanded that of 1857; Sir Allen Young, who served up. expedition of 1848 and 1850, and commanded that of 1857; Sir Allen Young, who served un-der McClintock in the Fox and has made two expeditions since in the Pandora; Sir George Nares, who commanded the Alert on her pre-vious visit to the Arctic jegions ten years ago, and Commodore Parr, who accompanied the same expedition, and Mr. Leigh Smith, who in the last twelve years has made twelve yoursest to the frozen porth. Lieutennat. who in the last twelve years has made twelve voyages to the frozen north. Lieutenant Commander Chadwick, the naval attache of the American legation, was present; also, Lieutenant Commander Goodrich, who will take the Aiert to America. Mr. Lowell proposed the toast to the queen, to which the Earl of Northbrook responded. He said the queen took deep interest in the expedition in which the Alert was to share and had felt great pleasure in authorizing the offerof felt great pleasure in authorizing the offer of the Alert to the American government. A teast was then proposed to the success of the edtion with which was coupled the health of Lieut, Goodrich.

MITCHELL AND KILRAINE.

A Sparring Match Witnessed by 5,000 People in Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., March 26 .- Five thousand persons witnessed the sparring match in this city to-night between Charles Mitchell, the heavy weight champion pugilist of England. and John Kilraine, of this city, middle weight champion of New England. The match was an exhibition, and the result was declared a draw. The contest was characterized by Mitchell's heavy blows and Kilraine's dexterity in parrying them. So skillful was Kilraino's defense that only two or three or Mitchell's blows took effect, one, however, landing Kilraine on his knees. The latter, in turn, succeeded in planting some body blows on Mitchell. At the close neither of the contestants appeared to have gained an advantage over the other, Before the final bout was fought William

Sheriff, the Prussian, with Arthur Chambers, his backer, appeared upon the stage, and it was announced that the former would fight Charles Mitchell to a finish with either hard Charles Mitchell to a finish with either hard or soft gloves for \$1,000 a side. There were several minor exhibitions of sparring, the most interesting being that between, Billy Fraxier, of this city, and Denny Cesti-gan, of Providence, in which considerable slugging was displayed. This match also saded in a draw. The contest between Billy ended in a draw. The contest between Billy Madden and Patsy Sheppard did not occur.

Verdict Against Archbishop Williams.

LAWRENCE, MASS., March 26 .- In the suit of Ellen Leaby against Archbishop Williams, growing out of the diffiulties of the Augustinian society, Judge Bacon this morning charged the jury, his instructions seeming to charged the jury, his instructions scenning to favor the claims of the plaintiff. The jury then retired. A verdict for the plaintiff was rendered for \$1,240, with interest. An appeal will probably be taken. It is claimed that this verdict is of especial importance, and will largely affect the title of all Catholic church property in New England, if sustained by the unpercounts. by the upper courts.

Baltimore's Ex-Fire Commissioner Acquitted.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—J. Frank Morrison,

ex-fire commissioner, on trial for the past two weeks for malfeasance in office, was acquitted at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The jury was out mearly four hours, but it is understood that the delay was caused by an effort of ten against two to express censure for the finding of in-dictments of such testimony as was heard in the trial. That, however, was no part of the duty of the jury. The verdict was received with applause by a large throng about the

Gen. Grant Will Preside.

New Youk, March 26 .- The committee of union and confederate soldiers decided to-day to hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union on April S in aid of the Soldiers' home in the Gen. Grant will preside, and lowing gentlemen have been invited to speak: Gens. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia; J. W. Daniel, of Virginia; M. C. Butler, of South Carolina; N. C. P. Brockinridge, of Kentucky; W. T. Sherman, Benj. F. Butler, John A. Logan, J. P. O'Reirne, M. D. McMahon, W. S. Haucock, and Henry Ward Bescher.

The Rose Ambler Case to be Revived. NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 26 .- It is reported from Birmingham that important revelations may be expected in the Rose Ambler case and that an arrest will soon be A STRANGE ARREST.

Arrest and Detention of a Citizen by Detectives Without Authority-Official Kidnaping.

A case was brought up in the police court

yesterday which fully illustrates the peril in which citizens of Washington are placed from the police, who are supposed to be conservators of law and order. Mr. W. B. Benham, of the firm of W. H. Portor & Co.,
was arrested about 11 o'clock Tuesday
night by Detective Cartor, without
warrant, on the charge of forgery in signing
the name of "William H. Porter & Co.," and
of larceuy in taking away some property of
the firm. Being a member of the firm Mr.
Benham could not commit forgery in signing
the firm name, and owning one-third of the
property of the firm could not steal his own.
He was taken from his room on the night
in question he. servators of law and order. Mr. W. B. Ben-He was taken from his room on the night in question by Detective Carter, carried to a police station and locked up. His friends being informed of the matter went to friends being informed of the matter went to the station, and were informed he was de-tained on the authority of the detective and could not be released. Vesterday morning Mr. Benham's friends sought in vain to find some legal cause for his detention. Neither district attorney nor the police court knew anything about the matter. Maj. Dyo was seen, but he did not knew anything about it, and referred Mr. Benham's friends to Capt. Vernon. Finally, as a last recort his friends seen, but he did not know anything about it, and referred Mr. Benham's friends to Capt. Vernon. Finally, as a last resort, his friends were about to apply for a writ of habeas corpus when they learned that he had been taken to the police court. There nobody knew anything about the case. No process had been issued by that court, no papers were before it, nothing whatever to indicate that Mr. Benham was before it as a criminal, charged with two grave offenses. He was finally told he could go. He was not tried. He had no legal status as a criminal or anything else in the court where he was held as a prisoner. Mr. James Colemau, who had been requested to look into the case, expressed great indignation at the arrost, and asked Detective Carter what was his authority for making the arrest. The detective is reported to have said that he was responsible for his actions. Mr. Benham's friends say that he was taken in custody upon the request of Mr. Porter.

If detectives and police officers are par-

Forter.

If detectives and police officers are permitted to make their own sweet will the law of the land it will be in order for not one, but all of the citizens to emigrate.

THE PRUSSIAN MISSION.

Minister Sargent Transferred from Berlin to St. Petersburg.

The President yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of Aaron A. Sargent, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia, vice Will-iam Hunt, deceased.

The nomination of Mr. Sargent to be min-

ister to Russia was a total surprise to most persons at the capitol yesterday. It was not delivered to the senate until after Secretary persons at the capitol yesterday. It was not delivered to the senate until after Secretary Frelinghuysen had spent an hour or more at the capitol for the purpose, it is conjectured, of preparing the leading members of that body for its reception. When it was laid before the senate in executive session a few questions were asked and briefly answered to the effect that the transfer, though not requested—or even suggested—by Minister Sargent, would doubtless be agreeable to him, and that it would also undoubtedly be productive of good results as a matter of national policy—although in what manner was not stated nor asked—and the senate theroupon, accepting these assurances of members of the foreign relations committee, confirmed the nomination by unanimous consent. There is good reason for believing that the action of the senate was based, not only upon the belief that Mr. Sargent's transfer (which in European estimation is a diplonatic premotion) would be agreeable to him, and avert the possibility of further unpleasantness arising from personal hostility, but also upon a prevalent impression that the pleasantness arising from personal hostility, but also upon a prevalent impression that the position of American minister at the court of Berlin will significantly and for an indefinite time be luft vacant.

Secretary Frelinghuysen sent the followng telegram to Minister Sargent this morn

SARGENT, MINISTER, BERLIN: The President ap-Sabgent, Minister, Berlin: The President ap-proves entirely of your course in the Lasker matter. You have done nothing but obey the instructions of this government therein. The President, thinking it may be agreeable to you, to-day nominated you as minister to St. Peters-burg, and your nomination, without reference to any committee, was immediately and unani-mously confirmed by the American senate. This action camifests an appreciation of your worth and does you an honor of which any citizen may well be proud. Freelinghusses.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

He Recommends That the Reconstruction of the Navy Be Not Delayed.

The President yesterday sent to congress a message recommending a reconstruction of the navy. The message in brief refers to the President having in his annual message urged the necessity of continued progress in the reconstruction of the navy, and says that he deems it his duty to advise that an appropriation be made at the present session toward the designing and constructing of at least three additional steel cruisers and the four gunboats recommended by the secretary of the navy, the cost of which with their arma ment, will not exceed \$4,235,000, of which one-half should be appropriated for the next fiscal year. The Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Dolphin have been designed, and are being built with care and skill, and there is being built with care and skill, and there is every reason to believe that they will prove creditable and service-able modern cruisers. The President says he is unwilling to see the gradual reconstruction of our navy cruisers, now happily begun in conformity with modern requirements, delayed one full year for very unsubstantial reasons. Appropriations should also be made without delay for finishing the four double-turreted monitors—the Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, and Monadnock—and for procuring their armaeant and that of the

The Veterans' Musicale,

The second musical and literary entertainment of the Union Veteran corps took place last night at Masonic temple. The following took part in the programme; Mr. F. C. Miller, Dr. N. Frank White, Miss Flora Froyhold, Prof. Emil Morl, Mrs. A. A. Fengar, Miss Belle T. Harmon, Miss Anita Cluss, Mr. Julius Schulz, Mr. Julius Maedel, Miss Bertha M. Buxman, Miss Lilian Cluss, Prof. Emil Holer, and the Washington Sacagerbund. Dancing followed the entertainment.

Criswell-Stacey.

The wedding of Mr. Francis McC. Criswell and Miss Adolaide A. Stacey took place last evening at the Memorial English Lutheran church, Fourteenth and N streets. The groom is of the firm of Milburn & Criswell. Dr. J. C. Butler, paster of the church officiated. The bride was attired in a white satin dress with flowing bridal vell. After the ceremony a reception was held at hir, and Mrs. Criswell's new home on P street, West Washington.

A Black Eye to Woman Suffrage. HARTFORD, CONN., March 26,-In the house to-day the bill giving women the

right to vote on "License or no license" was verwhelmingly defeated, and without much discussion. On the bill giving them the right to vote in school meetings there was a full discussion, and the bill was rejected by a voto of 55 to 83

The Weather.

Charing and fair weather, northwesterly winds, ther barometer, shitimary temperature. Ye terday's thermometer—7 a. m., 50.0% 11 a. m. 55.67 sp. m., 59.57, 7 p. m., 69.07, 11 p. m., 53.57; maximum, 65.87; minimum, 47.47. Precipita-1100, .02.

THE ARK AND THE DOVE.

Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of the Maryland Pilgrims,

First Settlement of the Province of Maryland at St. Mary's.

George Calvert and His Sons Cocilius, Leonard, and

A Sketch of the First Epoch of the Provincial History of Maryland.

Of all the adventurous Englishmen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries who planted colonies in the new world George Calvert was the greatest, the most politic, and the most just. He had not the heroic qualities of Raleigh, but he was far his superior in morals and in practical wisdom. Although one of the most pious and conscientious men who ever mingled in the affairs of state, ha was a century shead of his age in religious telerance. Born at a time when persecution was rife, and when charity to-ward a dissenter was esteemed disloyalty to the crown, and educated in the fath of the established church, he rose above the bigotry which sent men to the stake and arrogated to itself supreme wisdom and infallible authority. The kingly prerogative was in those days almost as absolute in England as was the edict of the supreme pontiff at Rome. Calvert grew up in the atmosphere of absolution, but escaped its hardening influence. In mature manhood he had the courage to change his religion and to join the church against which the kingly power was arrayed. But he was so highly esteemed by his sovereign that he was retained as one of the royal advisers, although he had by his own act

George Calvert, the founder of the province of Maryland, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1582. His family was of noble descent, and had come over to England from Flanders. At the age of 11 he entered All Saints' college, Oxford, and to the degree of bachelor of arts when but 15 years of age. He subsequently traveled extensively on the continent, and returning to his home about the time he attained his majority, married Anne Wynne, a granddaughter of Sir Thomas Wroth, a gentleman of some distinction. This lady bore him eleven children, and died in childbirth in 1622. During the first ten years after his marriage Calvert held various local offices un-der the crown, and was several times sent abroad on public business, and was one of the commissioners sent to Ireland to examine the condition of affairs and adjust grievances. Sir Robert Cecil, one of the principal secretaries of state under King James I, was so im-pressed with Calvert's abilities that he appressed with Calvert's abilities that he appointed him as his chief clerk, and when Cecil became lord high treasurer Calvert was advanced to the position of a clerk of the privy council. He was knighted in 1817, and appointed one of the secretaries of state two years later. Not long after this he went to Ireland to reside, where the king had granted him a large tract of land.

During these years Calvert had given considerable attention to the colonization of America, and was a member of the Virginia company of planters, and in 1620 he purchased from Sir William Vaughan an interest in a grant of the whole of the southeastern

disqualified himself from holding office.

in a grant of the whole of the southeastern peninsula of Newfoundland. In those times the king of England made large grants of land in America, and was not particular about the boundaries. Calvert sent over a colony to Newfoundland in 1621, which took possession of that portion of the island still possession of that portion of the island still known as Avalon. In 1624 Calvert notified King James that he had joined the Catholic communion, and could no longer consciontionally hold the office of secretary of state. The king although not distinguished for his religions tolerance, was sorry to lose so able a connsolor. He retained Calvert in the privy council and in the following year raised him to the Irish peerage as Baron of Baitimore in the county of Longford, Ireland. King James died soon afterward and Charles I came to the throne. The new king was most anxious to continue that portion of the island still The new king was most anxious to continue Calvert as a privy counsolor and offered to permit him to serve without taking the eath of supremacy, but finally, at his own request, gave him leave to retire from court. he obtained permission from the king to visit his colony in Newfoundland, and the following year he made another voyage to Newfoundland, taking with him his wife (he had married a second time) and all his chil-dren, except his oldest son, who remained in Ireland to take care of the estate. This son was married to Anna, daughtostof Thomas, Earl Arundol, whose name has been per-petuated in one of the counties of Maryland. A stranger visiting any one of the Baltimore markets, when fruits and veretables are in markets, when fruits and vegetables are in

markets, when fruits and vegetables are in season, would be perploxed to know why so many people should be calling out this lady's name. The venders of garden truck, however, corrupt it to Anny Randel.

Lord Baltimore had been with his colony in Newfoundland but a short time before he came into collision with the French fishermen whis visited the adjacent waters, and the two nations being at war, petty hostili-ties were carried on whorever Englishmen and Frenchmon chanced to meet. Calvert had but little taste for predatory warfare, and the reverses sustained by his colony greatly discouraged him. The severe winter of 1625-729 made him long for a more genial clime. In August, 1629, he wrote to the king that he had determined to abandon Avalon is the fishermen and such hardy persons as could stand the climate. He asked for a grant of land in Virginia, to which he would remove with the remnant of his colony, about forty persons in all. Calvert sent some of his children back to England, and, accom-panted by his wife and the remainder of his children, visited the English colony in Virginia, arriving at Jamestown Oct. 1, 1629 The Virginia council, probably with the secret intent of preventing him from settling

in that region, tondered him the cath of "supremacy," as prescribed by the statute of Elizabeth, chapter 1, section 19, in which the paramount authority of the king "in all spiritual or ecclainstical things or causes" is spiritual or eccisinatical things or causes" is acknowledged. Calvort, being a Catholic, refused to take the oath, and the council promptly reported his contumacy to the king, and asked him to depart by the next ship. Meeting with this rebuil from the Virginia colony, Calvert sailed for England, leaving his wife in Virginia, his purpose being to prohis wife in virginia, his purpose being to pro-cure from King Charles I a grant of land berdering on the Chesapeake bay. His wife and her young children remained in Virginia. The king refused to permit him to return to America, and he accordingly wrote to her to come to England. The vessel in which she and her children embarked was lost at sea, with all on board, and Lord faltimore was for the second time a wider.

for the second time a widower.

Calvert continued to press upon the king his application for a grant of land in America, and in order to avoid the conflicting lines of older grants covering the present territory of Virginia and North Carolina, the country to the north of the region claimed by Virginia was selected. It is said that Calvert drow up the charter with his own hand. Before all the formalties of its execution were com-pleted Calvert fell sick, and died April 15, 1632. His son, Cacilius Calvert, sudseeded to his title, and King Charles granted to him the charter that had been prepared for his father. The mane given to the land grants!, "Terra Marie," was selected by the King in